



# CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

## HOUSING PROGRESS IN BRITAIN

London, March 4. Health Minister Aneurin Bevan released to-day, town by town and village by village, details of where houses are going up. In a supplementary statement to the Government's housing progress report of last week, his ministry gives figures for each of the 1,099 separate housing authorities in England and Wales.

The figures do not include the building of war-damaged houses by local authorities which affects particularly the London County Council area. Details for all areas show the position at January 31 last except for those authorities which sent in reports too late. Their details are of a month earlier.

The London County Council had completed 1,577 temporary homes and had 4,985 under construction. In addition eight local authorities had completed over 200 temporaries. They were Birmingham 375, Westham 346, Sunderland 281, Bristol 253, Plymouth 239, Sheffield 237, Norwich 217 and Tottenham 200.—Reuter.

## Spain Replies To France

Madrid, March 4. The Spanish Government's reply to the French official notification of the closing of the Spanish-French frontier has been handed to the French embassy here.

Though the contents of the reply have not been divulged, it is understood that the Spanish Government considered the French step as unjustified but *de dicta* not mention reprisals.—Reuter.

## Egypt Holds One-day General Strike

CAIRO, MARCH 4. EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN FULL BATTLE DRESS GUARDED BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOREIGN-OWNED SHOPS TO-DAY AS A GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LABOUR AND STUDENT POLITICAL LEADERS VIRTUALLY PARALYZED THE CITY. ALL TRANSPORTATION HALTED AND MOST PLACES OF BUSINESS WERE CLOSED BY A STRIKE CALLED IN OBSERVANCE OF A DAY OF MOURNING FOR EGYPTIANS KILLED IN A SERIES OF ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS RECENTLY.

## Nuernberg Trial

(By Seaghan Maynes)

Nuernberg, Mar. 4.

Ernest Kultenbrunner, Gestapo leader accused of having ordered the removal of 48 Allied prisoners-of-war to the "annihilated section" of the Mauthausen concentration camp, claimed before the International War Crime Court to-day that he had "intervened many times in behalf of Jewish and other inmates."

Kultenbrunner, asked to name witnesses, he wanted when the case for the defence of top Nazi leaders opens later this week, named Dr. Karl Burekhardt of the International Red Cross.

Dr. Burekhardt, he said, would prove his story that he had acted for the concentration camp inmates.—Reuter.

### CLIPPER RECORD

San Francisco, Mar. 4.

A speed record of 9 hours 43 minutes between San Francisco and Honolulu was established yesterday by the Pan-American Committee which is investigating the Palestine immigration problem, meanwhile postponed its hearings until to-morrow at the request of Arab witnesses whom it had planned to hear.—Associated Press.

## DRAMATIC COURT SCENE

### Witness Identifies Accused's Wife Among Spectators, Says Gave Her \$100,000

#### Sabotage?

London, Mar. 4. A Scotland Yard spokesman said special branch officers have been ordered on the alert to prevent any further sabotage of ships in British ports. A tally showed fires broke out in 12 ships in ports within five weeks, including the 17,000-ton Empire Waverley.—Associated Press.

#### U.S. Army Officers Arrested

TOKYO, MAR. 4. THE TOKYO CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION DISCLOSED TO-NIGHT THAT FOUR AMERICAN OFFICERS AND SEVEN JAPANESE HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN CONNECTION WITH AN ALLEGED HUGE BLACK MARKET IN JAPANESE CURRENCY.

One million yen changed hands in return for American dollars and two more deals, which would have brought the total to 13,000,000 yen were planned, said Capt. Michael Frisch, C.I.D. chief.

He revealed that the four Army officers are held in the army stockade in Yokohama and that the seven Japanese are confined in Tokyo metropolitan police station. He said commanding officers of the Americans would be notified for the purpose of bringing them to trial and that the Japanese probably will face an American court in Japan.—Associated Press.

#### Dr. Atienza Tells Of Tortures

THERE WAS A DRAMATIC MOMENT AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WHEN THE WIFE OF THE ACCUSED, GEORGE WONG, CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON, WAS IDENTIFIED AS BEING PRESENT IN COURT BY ONE OF THE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

MR. M. A. DA SILVA, PROSECUTING, ASKED THE WITNESS, KWONG KIM-SIU, IF SHE WOULD STEP OUT OF THE WITNESS-BOX AND SEE IF SHE COULD FIND IN COURT THE WIFE OF ACCUSED, TO WHOM SHE HAD JUST STATED IN EVIDENCE, SHE HAD GIVEN A SUM OF HK\$100,000 ON THE PROMISE THAT HER HUSBAND, WONG PUI, AN AMERICAN-CHINESE AUTHOR WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE GENDARMERIE IN JUNE, 1944, WOULD BE RETURNED TO HIS HOME.

Witness walked to the back of the court-room and scanned the faces of the spectators. Turning to near one of the side-doors she excitedly pointed to a woman clad in a Chinese-style gown but with a foreign head-dress who immediately ran from her in the direction of the magistrate's bench. Witness followed, scolding her in Chinese, and the two had to be separated by Chief Detective-Inspector O'Donovan.

Another witness heard yesterday was Dr. Vicente Nicolas Atienza who related how he had been continually tortured for several days after his arrest in June, 1944, being given the water torture by two Japanese and the accused in the bath-room of his residence in Lock Road.

He was accused by the Japanese of having celebrated the news of the opening of the Second Front in Europe with a party held in his flat.

Before the proceedings against Wong began, So Leung, former Chinese detective, and Tsui Kwok-ching, former Crown Sergeant in the Police Reserve, appeared before Mr. Kwan on the treason charges on which they had been remanded.

Mr. Smith was granted leave to amend the charges.

The reading of the amendments occupied 25 minutes. They were concerned almost entirely with minor alterations in the wording of the overt acts alleged against the accused.

The accused were remanded to Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.

First witness called in the charge against Wong yesterday was Luisa Maria Ozorio Gardner, 46, who is the 18th witness. He said he was a British subject and now lived at Observatory Villa, Kimberley Road. In December, 1941 he was sales manager for Far Eastern Motors.

Gardner said that after the Japanese occupation he was not employed but did brokerage business with Chinese friends. He was a member of the Club Lusitano and regularly visited the Club.

About 9.30 p.m. on November 3, 1943, Wong and another Chinese arrested him at his home. He was driven by car to a house in Middle Road, which he believed to be the commandant's headquarters.

Then F. X. d'Almada, Roedelius and George Van Bergen arrived and they were all taken to the Supreme Court. Next day he was taken to Stanley where he was kept for a month before he was first interrogated.

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Mr. Silva: What was the accusation against you?

Gardner: They told me I was a member of a spy ring which was known as the "PRO" Society.

Gardner said he was told that if he collaborated with his interrogators he would be treated like a comrade and given a fair trial.

If he did not tell the truth, they mentioned certain forms of torture.

Mr. Silva: You were subsequently tortured?—Yes.

The same afternoon I was questioned by a Japanese examiner and a Japanese interpreter. They asked me about the PRO Society. I told them I had never heard of it. I said I knew of a society named PEA (Portuguese Readiness Association).

They forced me down on a low stool, handcuffed my hands under

#### Pingshan

Chungking, March 4. The Chinese Foreign Office to-day denied local newspaper reports that it had protested to Great Britain against the construction of the Pingshan aerodrome in the New Territories at Hong Kong.—Associated Press.

#### Canada To Issue Report On Leakage

Ottawa, March 4. The Ministry of Justice is planning to make public to-day the names of some public officials and others involved in turning over to Soviet agents information about atomic research and other secret data.

The Cabinet discussed the case lengthily on Saturday at which the decision was presumably approved.

To-day's announcement in the form of an interim report of the two-man Royal Commission probing the case is expected to make public some of the charges on which 11 men and two women have been held incommunicado. The Canadian press reported the names of nine persons to be made public, some of them being among the 13 whose detention was announced.—Associated Press.

ANOTHER TRIAL

Yokohama, March 4.

Miyoroku Okada pleaded innocent before the Eighth Army War Crimes Commission on accusations of committing atrocities against Allied war prisoners including the death of a sailor Doyle Waggoner. The prosecution said it will ask for the death penalty.—Associated Press.

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER

Iran, Mar. 4.

The day passed quietly on the Franco-Spanish frontier. Four persons crossed into France, including the United States Consul at San Sebastian, who went to meet an American diplomatic courier.—Associated Press.

#### Shidehara Up Against Big Problem

TOKYO, MAR. 4. THE NEWSPAPERS GREETED THE START OF THE NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES WITH CONTINUED PESSIMISM AND TWO OF THEM PREDICTED THAT SHIDEHARA'S CABINET WOULD FIND DIFFICULTY IN SURVIVING THE CURRENT PROBLEMS.

The "Asahi" said that street-corner business, usually flourishing, was at a standstill yesterday as vendors awaited the final conversion of the present currency into "new" yen. Cafes and theatres, usually packed, were half empty. Black-market stalls throughout the city were closed and their supply of necessities temporarily withheld from the market.

The newspaper said that a continued increase of coal production was doubtful despite the Government's predictions of a substantial increase during the year.

"Komuri Hochi" said that the Cabinet would encounter trouble in applying economic measures, and added that the Cabinet's life was also threatened by such problems as application of the political purge to its members, and debated the question of constitutional revision.

The paper said that the Government is attempting to hold itself to conservative old-line politicians and has "no political basis among the people."

All papers stressed that strict enforcement of economic measures is essential to prevent further financial ills among the people.—Associated Press.

NEW VERSION

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Baron Shidehara's Cabinet has decided to draft an entirely new version of the revised constitution, which will call for a more substantial change in the Emperor's status. Kyodo News Agency said to-day it had learned from a reliable source.—Associated Press.

R.I.A.F. STRIKERS RETURN

Rangoon, Mar. 4.

About 150 men of an Indian Air Force unit in Rangoon to-day called off their nine days old hunger strike as most of their demands, which included equality of treatment with British personnel, were met. They are to be demobilized and sent to their home countries.

They are in for more disappointment. A pair of nylons socks for the equivalent of \$40 American and few can or will stand the price.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Overcast with intermittent rain and drizzle. Some sea fog. The moderate easterly wind.

To-day's temperature: 75 degrees at 11 a.m. and 65 degrees at 1 p.m.

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## Indonesia

Batavia, March 4. First formal discussions between Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, and members of the Indonesian Republican Cabinet on the basis of the Dutch Government's proposals for the future Government of Indonesia, may start in the latter part of this week, stated the Netherlands News Agency here to-day.—Reuter.

## DEFENCE DEBATE IN COMMONS

LONDON, MARCH 4. A TWO-DAY DEBATE ON BRITAIN'S DEFENCE POLICY OPENING TO-DAY WILL BRING MR. ATTLEE BACK TO THE FLOOR OF PARLIAMENT IN A DISCUSSION EXPECTED TO EMBRACE BRITAIN'S SHARE IN A UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE AND THE EFFECT OF THE ATOM BOMB DISCOVERIES ON THE MAKE-UP OF ARMIES AND NAVIES.

Before the House of Commons will be the Government's White Paper on defence which announced the indefinite continuation of conscription for the armed forces. This factor is likely to raise opposition from the Government's back-bench supporters, many of whom are opposed to penitentiary drafting of men and political observers speculated there might be demands to cut by 500,000 the Government's estimate of the eventual size of its penitentiary armed forces.

The White Paper announced that men under arms now numbering more than 4,000,000 will be cut to 1,900,000 by the end of June and to a little over 1,000,000 by the end of this year.—Associated Press.

DIVIDING UP THE SPOILS

London, March 4. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade told the House of Commons to-day that discussions were taking place in Washington on the way in which surplus raw materials from Japan should be equitably allocated among the Allies.

When a Labour Member asked why it was intended to import into Britain Japanese silk, rayon and other goods and pay for them in dollars, Sir Stafford said that the Government hoped that it would not be necessary to pay United States Dollars for any imports from Japan.—Reuter.

## Abyssinia Asks For Aid

Stockholm, Mar. 4. Abyssinia has asked the Swedish Authorities to help the country to mobilise corps of Swedish doctors, nurses, engineers, geologists and teachers to reconstruct it on modern scientific lines.

Many have already been appointed and have left for the Abyssinian capital of Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

## Syria

Tokyo, Mar. 4. The French Foreign Office announced to-day that France and Britain have agreed to withdraw their troops from Syria by April 30. The joint withdrawal will begin on March 11, the announcement said.

It added that the French-British military commission which negotiated the agreement is studying plans for evacuation of Lebanon.—Associated Press.





# CHINA'S POLICY HARDENS

## No More Sacrifices Over Manchuria

### Inspired By National Feeling

(By Spencer Moosa.)

IT IS RELIABLY REPORTED HERE THAT ANOTHER PLANK HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE CHINESE POLICY AS INDICATED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OF NOT MAKING ANY SACRIFICES INVOLVING HER SOVEREIGNTY OVER MANCHURIA.

THIS, IT IS STATED, IS TO REFUSE ANY CONCESSIONS GOING BEYOND THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF AUGUST 14, 1945 UNTIL RUSSIAN FORCES WITHDRAW FROM MANCHURIA FROM WHICH THEY WERE LAST SCHEDULED TO COMPLETE THEIR EVACUATION BY FEB. 1.

### Warlike Jerusalem Atmosphere

Jerusalem, March 4.

A series of combined police and military searches were carried out in the heart of Jerusalem yesterday under the eyes of large crowds. A number of suspected terrorists were held after more than 50 persons had been detained.

Meanwhile, with the Anglo-American inquiry commission expected on Wednesday, Jerusalem is beginning to look more warlike than ever with additional security measures being taken.

Steel pillboxes heavily reinforced with steel and concrete have been erected near the Post Office which a few weeks ago was ringed with thick barbed-wire barricades. Additional barbed-wire barricades have been erected this week outside the King David Hotel where members of the Commission will stay and which is the British Army Headquarters.

Scores of plain clothes policemen have been assigned to act as "bodyguards" for members of the Commission and their staff.

The hearings, which are expected to begin on Friday, will be heard in the Lecture Hall of the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. immediately opposite King David Hotel.—Associated Press.

### Political Stalemate In Belgium

Brussels, March 4.

Belgium was faced with the possibility yesterday of conducting another general election, the second within a month, if the political parties cannot agree soon on a coalition government and settle the dispute over the restoration of King Leopold.

The latest attempt to form a coalition government ended in failure yesterday when Paul Henri Spaak, Socialist leader, and United Nations Assembly President, announced he was unable to form a coalition of Socialists, Communists and Liberals—the anti-Leopold combination that ran the government under Prime Minister Achille Van Acker before the election two weeks ago. Spaak's failure, coming on the heels of a futile attempt by Auguste de Schryver, Social Christian Party leader, to form a Right-Wing coalition, led informed circles to predict that Regent Prince Charles will dissolve the old Parliament and form a new government.—Associated Press.

### BURNED OUT LINER

Liverpool, March 4.

The fire which had been raging since Friday "on board" the ex-German liner "Empire Waverley" was finally extinguished to-night and the vessel is now resting on even keel. At one time it was feared the liner would capsize as she developed a 30-degree list to port.

Firemen had to abandon the ship on Friday because of explosions in the oil tanks.—Reuter.

### CURFEW LIFTED

Bombay, March 2.

The curfew in Bombay was lifted yesterday together with an order banning the assembly of five or more persons.

Making the announcement, the Police Commissioner said the restrictions were withdrawn "in view of the normal conditions prevailing" but warned that at the slightest sign of further disturbance the curfew would immediately be reimposed.—Associated Press.

### Sentenced

Singapore, March 4. Three Japanese officers were yesterday sentenced to death for the killing of nine Burmese prisoners on Andaman Islands in August, 1945. Vice-Admiral Teizo Hara, one of the defendants, was acquitted of the same charge.—Associated Press.

### Everyone Happy

Bali, March 4. Six of Bali's prince met Dutch and British high military officers and Dutch civil service officers in a four-hour conference yesterday while was described by a Dutch military commander, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Termeulen, as "very satisfactory" and by a British observer, Brigadier G. Bourne, as "very successful."

Down Agoeng, highest in the caste of princes, received the British and Dutch in his palace at Klengkeng and after the meeting, which included lunch in the friendliest atmosphere, the party came out on the balance stone in front of hundreds of Agoeng's 50,000 subjects who awaited deferentially.

The party drove 30 miles between well cultivated ricefields from Den Pasar to Klengkeng through several villages where the population cheered the passing cars which were entirely unescorted.—Associated Press.

### PLANE CRASH

Los Angeles, March 4. The American Air Lines said yesterday that one of its planes carrying 21 passengers and four members of the crew crashed on a mountain 45 miles east of San Diego, California.

Commander MacBlack, 11th Naval District air control officer, said the wreckage was sighted by a coastguard plane but that no signs of life were seen. Civilian officials and ambulances are enroute to the scene of the disaster.—Associated Press.

TANKER BREAKS IN TWO

Honolulu, March 4. Navy tugs are speeding to the aid of a tanker which broke in two about 2,100 miles from Honolulu while en route from Yokohama.

The cause of the accident to the vessel has not been disclosed but Castle and Cooke Ltd., the shipping company, said that both sections were afloat with no loss of life. Two other tankers are standing by.—Associated Press.

Vienna, March 4. A total of 30,000 Nazis have been arrested in Austria since the collapse of the greater German Reich, it was announced officially. Most of the arrests were made in the zone of Russian occupation.—Associated Press.

### Deputies Cheer Anti-Red Speech

TEHERAN, MAR. 4. DR. MOHAMED MOSSADEGH, UNOFFICIAL WHIP OF THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT, SAID IN A SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT THAT THE NATION WOULD PROTEST AGAINST "THE RUSSIAN VIOLATION OF THE TRIPARTITE TREATY" AND DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE "SOVIET AGGRESSION."

He charged that "the Russians government considered that a settled question."

Recalling that the Russians had agreed to leave Persia he added that "they repeatedly led us to believe that they intended to keep their word. Now however they tell us they are quitting only Somnun, Mezed and Shahrud and to-day I have received word they are still in those places. I think they plan to remain in our country."

Mossadeq, sometimes unpopular with his fellow deputies because of his critical speeches, was repeatedly cheered.—Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 4. The "Red Fleet" official publication of the Red Navy, to-day said that Iceland's strategic position in the North Atlantic had importance "not only for the United States. The Iceland public opinion is that the giving of bases to the United States may lead to other powers making claims for obtaining strengthenings in this district."—Associated Press.

### Serious Position On Land

London, March 4. A serious position has arisen in British agriculture, with the threat of a strike by farm workers. This threat to British agriculture at the present time is causing great concern in Government circles, and an official of the Agricultural Union has revealed that negotiations are proceeding between the Ministry of Labour and the Workers' Union.

The number of workers regularly employed is 16 British agricultural workers in almost half a million. Workers demand 90/- weekly as the minimum wage. This was rejected by the Central Agricultural Board.

Farm workers' unions in Yorkshire, Wiltshire and Dorset have already declared themselves ready to strike. The Executive Committee of the National Union of Agricultural Workers will on Thursday consider whether a strike will be taken.

Unless among land workers has been growing for some time. With the present increased cost of living their present wage of 10/- weekly has made them cast envious eyes on workers in the building trades and other industries, where higher rates of pay exist.—Reuter.

### ABDICTION OF HIROHITO TALK

TOKYO, MAR. 4. KYODO, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, STATES THAT PRINCE HIROSHIKUNI HAS CONFIRMED THE REPORTS THAT HE HAD SUGGESTED THREE "TIMELY OPPORTUNITIES" FOR THE POSSIBLE ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR WHILE HE (HIROSHIKUNI) HEADED THE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

The news agency in an interview with Hiroshikuni said that he listed these three timely opportunities as:

(1) the signing of a peace treaty with the Allied Powers.

(2) completion of the work of revising the Imperial Constitution, and

(3) the signing of a peace treaty with the Allied Powers.

These periods constituted timely opportunities because each occasion marked the point where "Old Japan ended and New Japan began," said the Prince, who headed the Imperial Government as Premier shortly after the Occupation and is a member of the Imperial Family.

Hiroshikuni told Kyodo, however, that at the time of the signing of the surrender terms, the question of whether the Emperor should abdicate or not was not even decided upon.

He declined to say whether or not the question of Hirohito's abdication was decided upon at the two remaining occasions—when the Constitution was revised or when the Peace Treaty was signed. He said "I am not in a position to know, for that is a question to be decided upon by the present Government or other Governments of the future."

A KYODO NEWS AGENCEY also said that Hiroshikuni confirmed the fact that the Emperor had considered the question of abdication at the time he was Premier. Hiroshikuni was also quoted as saying:

"In the event the Emperor should abdicate, the Regent to govern until the Crown Prince becomes of age would probably be Prince Takamatsu, second brother of the Emperor, because Prince Chichibu, first brother of the Emperor, has been ill and is still ill and it is not known if he can take over the heavy duties required of a Regent."

### SWISS TREMORS

SITTEN, SWITZERLAND, MAR. 4. Two earth tremors were felt here at 11:36 G.M.T. and were described by residents as the heaviest shocks since a series of tremors which began on Jan. 25 and continued for a week. No damage has been reported immediately.—Associated Press.

MALBORO, MASS., MAR. 4.

Three mice gave several men a break in a violin hosiery line at a department store here. When the rodents ran from a box that was being unloaded, the women screamed. The men, made of rubber tubing, had moved up to the head of the queue.—Associated Press.

### ANTI-FRANCO BLOC IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 4. Congressional opponents to the present Spanish regime yesterday reported the formation of an anti-Franco bloc in the House of Representatives. The sponsors want an immediate embargo clamped on shipments of all raw and manufactured war materials to Spain and a complete severance of relations unless General Franco is ousted.

Two Washington State Democrats, Representatives John Coffey and Charles Savage, are leaders of the movement. They declared they had favoured the action they proposed for several months. Savage said: "A large number of members are now swing to a point of view where we must crack down on Franco before it is too late. We hope the State Department can force a change in Spain but if not we will press for legislative action to achieve our goal. We have organised a group behind us now. The situation is now closely parallel that existing with Japan before the war. We kept shipping steel and other war goods to her with most people thinking it was not dangerous. But before long she rose up and struck for world conquest. Franco may do the same if we keep giving him such opportunity. Now is the time to stop him."

Coffey has had a bill pending some time calling for a diplomatic break with Spain. Savage introduced last week a Bill calling for the imposition of an embargo.—Associated Press.

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CONTINUED FROM  
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Were you subjected to any form of torture?—No.

What was the accusation against you?—I was accused of being a message carrier for the British Consulate in Macao.

Those messages were alleged to be connected with spying activities?—Yes.

Mrs. Sonnes said she denied the accusation. Wayne was not present at any interrogation.

## WATER TORTURE

F. E. d'Almada Remedios said that before the war, he was a director of the Union Trading Company, and secretary of various other companies. After December 1941, the Portuguese Residents Association was formed to look after the community as the consulate had been closed down. He was then president of the P.R.A. and the club. Lusitano was one of the branches.

On Oct. 27, 1943, a Japanese and two Chinese came to his office, and he was arrested by them. He was taken to the Supreme Court and later to Stanley Prison. On Oct. 29, 1943, he was interrogated, and from the questions he gathered that his firm was alleged to be an agent of the British Consul and that he as the manager was responsible for the acts of his staff. The allegations were that British Consulate agents were concerned in espionage work.

He was given the water torture when he did not confess and his hands were tied behind his back and suspended so that his toes could barely touch the ground.

He was kept hanging for over two hours, and the whole torture took about four to five hours.

## TORTURE BY ELECTRICITY

On Nov. 12, 1943, two different Japanese tried to get a confession from him. At the end of an hour, not meeting with success, they gave him the electric torture. This consisted of placing one terminal of a hand dynamo, looped round his left ear and the other terminal tied to the small toe of his right foot; electricity was then applied. This was carried on for about an hour, but witness gave no confession. He was taken back to his cell.

On Nov. 19, 1943, he was again taken out. His hands were suspended behind his back and he was suspended for two and a half hours. On the following day, on his way to the building, where he was to be interrogated and tortured, accused attempted to persuade him to confess, saying that he, accused, knew all about his business, and how large orders had been secured from the War Control Board. Accused said that he knew that the co-director, Major S. M. Churn, was in India and that Major Churn's son was in Chinkiang.

## ALMOST FROZEN

Accused told witness that Mrs. B. Basto, Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios, witness's brother and others had already been arrested, and it was no use for him to hold out.

In the room another Japanese tried to get a confession but failed. He was again tortured, his clothes were ordered to be taken off and after an hour of interrogation, he was again bound and cold water was thrown over him in small quantity. At the end of the ordeal he was almost frozen.

The next day at 0.30 a.m. he was again given the cold water treatment, but not for such an extended period. His clothes were taken off and after an hour of interrogation, he was again bound and cold water was thrown over him in small quantity. At the end of the ordeal he was almost frozen.

This was arranged. Accused paid witness for a shave and he was given a bath. He saw his wife, who was later taken to No. 69 Kimberley Road.

Accused took him to a Japanese official. He was asked questions again, and was promised any amount in payment.

He was asked to state where the British were operating from.

Witness was operating from France. Whenever he raised his toes to relieve the pain, he was

## DRAMATIC COURT SCENE

beaten with a wooden ruler, from Un Long or Shun-chun and when pressed to give exact localities said that it was from huts.

At this the Japanese got very angry and he was beaten. The next day he was again questioned but meeting with no success tortured him severely. They burned his tongue, cheeks and face with the lighted ends of cigarettes, pressed his fingers back and stood on his naked feet with nailed boots.

In reply to Mr. Silva, witness said that he knew Lui Ka-yan. He was a British agent and was known to those concerned as No. 68. The Japanese were after him in July 1943. Lui came to witness' house and witness put him up of a week until a messenger came from the interior and he was smuggled out of Hong Kong.

## DEATH OF LEE

On Dec. 7, 1944, he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and the main charge was that of harbouring Lui. The sentence was later reduced.

At the same time Henry Lee was also sentenced to five years.

At the time of the sentence Lee was in a weak condition and looked starved.

In July 1945, he was in the prison hospital. Lee was in the same ward. He was no longer receiving parcels from outside and was very sick. Witness helped him with his share of rations.

Henry Lee died at 2 a.m. the following Monday.

Kwong Kum-siu (Mrs. Wong Pui), the next witness, said that she was residing at 16, Tung Choi Street, Mongkok, and had resided there with her husband during the occupation. Her husband was called Wong Pui. He was an American-born Chinese, also known as George Wong, and the author of books in English. He was a colleague of William Chan.

## ASKED FOR MONEY

On June 19, 1944, witness said. Accused with Sam San, a Japanese, and another Chinese called Chan came to her flat and asked for her husband. When she said that he was not at home and did not know where he was, accused and the Japanese began to beat her and her mother-in-law. Shortly after, they left and arrested her husband just as he was coming home. They also asked about

## NAZI FLAG FLIES

Vienna, March 4. Vienna taking their Sunday stroll to-day were startled to see a Nazi flag fluttering from a third-floor window. The police discovered that Russian troops occupying the quarters had used the flag as a scrubbing rag and were hanging it out to dry.—Associated Press.

William Chang and thoroughly

searched the premises, taking away many of his husband's books and two of his diaries.

On July 2, at about 8 p.m., witness still accused came with his wife and told her that if she would hand over a sum of 50,000

military yen in Hong Kong notes to his wife when she would come three days later, her husband would be released on July 8.

Accused had asked her if she preferred keeping her money or having her husband.

She had raised the money, paid

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# IS NAVY OBSOLETE NOW?

## At-Bomb Test May Settle Controversy

### Arguments For And Against

#### MANNERHEIM RESIGN

Helsinki, March 4. A Government communiqué announced that President Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim of Finland resigned to-day.—Reuters.

#### DRAMATIC COURT SCENE

(Continued from Page 5)

ed every day and on about the seventh or eighth day he attempted suicide by trying to cut his veins with the point of a tie-pin as he could not stand the torture any longer and had been told that he was going to be hanged.

#### HEARD SCREAMS

After being taken to Stanley Prison, he was tortured again. His physical condition failing, the Japanese sent him to the French Hospital where he remained four months. He was later permitted to return to his flat at Lock Road, where he was under house-arrest.

At Kimberley Road, witness said, accused did not take part in any of the further torture he underwent. He saw Wong Pui being taken out for torture on several occasions between June 20-23. He could also hear his screams.

On Feb. 25, witness concluded, he had attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison where he picked out accused as the man who had come to arrest him and had tortured him at his home.

Accused: Did you receive any medicines, ointments or bandages from me at 69, Kimberley Road? No, I did not receive any of these from you.

#### GIRL'S EVIDENCE

The next witness, Gunduline Lee, gave her evidence in Spanish through an interpreter. Witness said she was 17 years of age, residing at 9 Soares Avenue, Kowloon. During the occupation she was residing with her brother, Enrique, her mother, sister and younger brothers at 6, Victoria Avenue, Flomuntin.

Her brother's hobby during the occupation, witness said, was radio. He used to work with some friends at a radio shop. On June 20, 1944, about 10 a.m., while returning home, she noticed a motor-car standing in the road and on going into the house found there three Japanese, accused, and another Chinese.

Accused asked her if she was Henry Lee's sister. When she replied in the affirmative, accused asked her when her brother was coming home. Accused then twisted her hand and asked her who Henry Lee's friends were. The Japanese were searching the house and some 15 minutes later her brother returned accompanied by Gonzalo Sang, who lived next door. Accused slapped her brother's face and asked him if Henry Lee and Enrique Lee was not the same person and if he was not Mexican-Chinese. Then they tied her brother's hands with electric wire and took him and Gonzalo Sang away.

#### BROTHER'S DEATH

On Dec. 30, 1944, witness continued, she was given permission to visit her brother at Stanley Prison and saw him there in the presence of some Japanese. She was permitted only to greet him and to ask him what food he wished sent to him. Her brother's body appeared to be swollen and there were bruises encircling his wrists.

On July 25, 1945, she was called to the Foreign Affairs Bureau where she was told that her brother was dead and asked if she desired to have the body for burial.

On Feb. 16 this year she attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison where she picked out accused as one of the men who had arrested her brother.

Committee proceedings will continue this morning.

#### ESPIONAGE CHARGE FAILS

San Francisco, March 4. Frank Hilt, an Air Force Sergeant, was to-day admitted on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage on behalf of Germany. The Court Martial deliberated for five hours.

The Prosecution contended that he was schooled in Germany and received the names of co-conspirators and also money with which to operate.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, March 4. A burial service was held to-day for James Rose, 74, former Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court and Manila attorney who died on Saturday.—Associated Press.

THE ATOM BOMB TEST THAT ROCKS THE REMOTE PACIFIC ATOLL OF BIKINI IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS THIS SUMMER, WILL DO MORE THAN REVEAL THE VULNERABILITY OF BATTLESHIPS TO THIS NEW WEAPON. IT WILL BRING TO A HEAD THE CONTROVERSY WHICH HAS ALWAYS SPLIT THE SERVICE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPOSAL OF A GREAT POWER'S ARMED STRENGTH IN THE NEW WORLD CONDITIONS. *NATIONAL EXPERTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE LOOKING TO THE RESULTS OF THIS TEST FOR AN ANSWER TO THEIR QUESTIONS: "ARE WARSHIPS AS WE KNOW THEM OBSOLETE? HAVE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS BECOME MUSEUM PIECES?"*

The seriousness with which the U.S. Navy regards this problem is indicated by the decision to hold up work on the new giant 45,000-ton £26,000,000 battleship Kentucky. Commander Frank Nash, of the Navy's "Bureau of Ships," telling the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee of the decision not to complete her until the lessons learned in the atom bomb tests on sea power can be applied, said: "The Navy wants to make the Kentucky the strongest possible ship." He added that she might have

something "even more super."

#### Japanese Queue For Employment

Tokyo, March 4. The lines of applicants for work have suddenly grown longer at Government employment agencies as a result of the new economic measures and among them are many former army officers, said the Kyodo news agency.

The daily average of applicants reached 800 at the main Government employment office in Kichikawa. The agency said that this is 16 times greater than the daily average during wartime and four times the usual figure for 1936.

Several colonels as well as other officers have applied for any kind of work including day labour. Many wear old uniforms stripped of rank. As many as 20 to 30 former army commanders join the lines daily but so far no generals have applied.

Kyodo contrasted this with wartime conditions when middle-aged men deprived of their businesses by Government decrees were dominant among those seeking work.—Associated Press.

#### New Strike Threats

Washington, March 4. Union telephone workers who have called a nationwide strike for Thursday will give "serious consideration" to arbitration, J. A. Birne, their President, said yesterday.

Discussing the union's demand for a wage increase of \$2 a day

Birne said the average wage of telephone workers in 1945 was \$1.01 an hour compared with \$1.35 to \$1.41 cents an hour for other utilities and industries.

A warning by John L. Lewis that he is ready to call a nationwide coal strike on April 1 to get wage increases affecting 400,000

seats coal miners indicates what may well be one of the hardest fought labour-management battles in the history of the industry.

An industry spokesman said coal prices are already too high to leave the industry in a satisfactory position for competition with oil and gas.

Lewis said in a letter to the chairman of the coal operators

that "arrangements" are necessary covering "wages, hours, rules, practices, differentials, inequalities and other pertinent matters."

FIRST TEST

Chungking, March 4. World Peace is standing its first test in Manchuria, declares the "People's Daily," a leading Chungking newspaper in comment on Byrnes speech before the Overseas Press Club.

The newspaper likened his five resolutions to five pillars of a house and said: "Soviet Russia has the responsibility of supporting these and not allowing it to collapse."—Associated Press.

#### Teheran In A State Of Gloom

Teheran, Mar. 4. Teheran remained to-day in an atmosphere of gloom into which it was plunged on Friday night when Moscow Radio announced the Russian intention of keeping Red forces in "disturbed" areas of northern Iran.

"Evacuation day" parties which had been planned for the weekend were postponed. A British announcement that the last British troops had crossed the border into Iraq went almost unnoticed. The last American troops left Iran almost three months ago.—Associated Press.

#### TEHERAN CLASH

London, Mar. 4. Four people were injured to-day in a clash outside the Persian Parliament Building when a crowd of some 3,000 members of the Tudeh (Democrat) Party staged a demonstration against prolonging the life of the present Parliament, states a message from Teheran.—Reuters.

#### Million Cars A Year For Soviet Market

MOSCOW, MARCH 4. A HUGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WHICH AIMS AT THE PRODUCTION OF 1,000,000 CARS AND LORRIES A YEAR BY 1950 IS BEING undertaken by the SOVIET MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY. THIS TOTAL COMPARES WITH AN OUTPUT OF 200,000 CARS AND LORRIES BEFORE THE WAR. THE WHOLE PRODUCTION WILL GO TO THE HOME MARKET. THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE RECONVERSION AND EXTENSION OF EXISTING MOTORCARS' FACTORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN ON WAR WORK AND THE BUILDING OF NEW PLANTS.

Russia's Detroit will be Gor'kiy, where the "Molotov" factory, to be expanded to turn out 1,000 cars and lorries a day by the end of the fourth Five-Year Plan which began this year. Output will include the new Pobeda (Victory) five-seater model; the GAZ-67 motor-car, production of which began during the war, new-type lorries, the two and a half ton GAZ-51 and the two-ton GAZ-63.

From the assembly lines of the great Stalin factory in Moscow will come sleek ZIS-110's, an attractive eight-cylinder seven-seater, developing 140 h.p. and with a top road speed of about 80 mph. This is the most handsome car yet produced in the Soviet Union. In May of this year, the Stalin factory intends to start production of three-and-a-half ton ZIS-150 lorries, replacing the three-ton ZIS-5, formerly built there.

The Stalin factory at Minsk, in the Ukraine and Georgia, factories are being planned to handle production of ZIS-160 lorries. The massive YAZ-200's will also be manufactured in a factory to be built somewhere in White Russia and a smaller diesel lorry at another factory to be built in Siberia.—Reuters.

#### "Prostituted Press"

TOKYO, MARCH 4. Three more members of the editorial staff of the Pacific "Stars and Stripes" applied for transfer to-day bringing to seven the number who asked for a new assignment as a result of the ouster of the managing editor and a featured columnist on the grounds of questionable integrity and discretion.

One of them wrote to the editor in charge that after ten years of newspaper work in the United States "I cannot subject my professional ethics to the place of a panderer in a prostituted press," and referred to two years of "the most undemocratic, inconsistent treatment to which a man can be subjected."

The ousted men blamed in their protest, alleged censorship for their removal but General MacArthur approved a report stating that they failed to pass the checkup permitting their continuation in sensitive work.—Associated Press.

#### SECRET SITES

Heavy diesel lorries of recent design, with a carrying capacity of seven tons, are to be made at the Yaroslav works, while several large new factories are in the blue-print stage. One large plant started on the Volga during the war, will be completed and have as its principal output 1½ ton lorries, formerly made at the Gorky factory. The exact site of this plant is still secret.

On sites, also kept secret, in

#### TELEGRAM TO GEN. CHIANG

San Francisco, March 4. Lewis Valentine, former New York police commissioner, and a staff of five police officers arrived at Hamilton Field en route to Tokyo to establish a modern police system.

"I don't know whether we will be required by General MacArthur to turn the Japanese and Korean systems into and municipal set-ups or not. We will follow whatever plans and policies he has," Valentine said. General MacArthur requested Valentine to go to the Japanese and other parts of the Far East and to advise him on the reorganization of the Chinese police system.

#### Condemned Soldier Escapes Over Wall

YOKOHAMA, MAR. 4. THE EIGHTH ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL OFFICE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY THAT PFC. JOSEPH HICSWA, CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR SLAYING TWO JAPANESE, HAD ESCAPED FROM THE YOKOHAMA STOCKADE BUT WAS APPREHENDED LESS THAN HOUR LATER WITH A JAPANESE WOMAN IN A "KNOWN HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION."

THE NEW JERSEY SOLDIER ESCAPED OVER AN 18-FOOT WALL WITH YOSHITAKA, A JAPANESE UNDER SENTENCE FOR BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES, AND PRIVATE KIRBY WILLIS, UNDER AN APPROVED 20-YEAR SENTENCE FOR RAPE, THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE SAID. ALL THREE ARE AGAIN IN CONFINEMENT.

#### STOP PRESS

Hicswa and his companion escaped by forcing a defective door in the stockade of the prison which was formerly the women's annex of the Yokohama prison, the announcement said. They scaled the 18-foot wall with the aid of a poker stick and into the shape of a hook and tied to several pieces of sliced rope.

Hicswa, who was under sentence for killing to death two Japanese civilians just before he was scheduled to return to the United States, had been held in the Yokohama stockade pending review of his case by the War Department and President Truman.

A sworn statement of the military police who captured Hicswa said: "We went to Benibara house, a geisha house. We opened the door and walked into the house. I took the first room.

#### NO RESISTANCE

"I said 'Well Hicswa I've caught you.' He replied 'All right.'

"I stood in the door of that room while he dressed. We took them outside and turned them over to a searching party coming up the street."

Wills was apprehended in another room by other members of the searching party and the Japanese prisoner was picked up two days later.

Two of the three men were sighted almost immediately after the escape from the heavily guarded stockade. Two soldiers assigned to duty at the stockade saw two men "hurrying down the street" and a check of the prison was ordered immediately. When the three men were reported missing armoured searching parties were dispatched to comb the neighbourhood and all the extra guards at the stockade were sent to search the group of geisha houses nearby.

Hicswa, formerly with the 98th division, and his companion did not attempt to resist arrest.

Hicswa, convicted by court martial after witnesses testified that after a party he went with two friends to a park at Nara on Nov. 24 where he saw two Japanese. They testified he shouted "Let's get 'em" and fatally stabbed one with a trench knife.

A few minutes later the witnesses said that Hicswa saw another Japanese and made a similar attack. Both victims were left to die in the Park and the death weapon and Hicswa's bloody clothing were found concealed in a building near his company area.

The imposition of the death sentence aroused widespread opposition for clemency in the United States.—Associated Press.

#### PARENTS SHOCKED

Wallingford, N.J., Mar. 4. The parents of Pfc. Joseph Hicswa were shocked when they learned of his escape from a stockade in Japan, an uncle said.

The parents, however, still planned to go to Washington on Tuesday to make their appeal to a War Department Board of review hearing appeal of the Army court martial death sentence.

The uncle said that the parents had "no comment" and added that the news "came like a shot out of the sky to the family. I hope it doesn't hurt his case when it comes up Tuesday." Congressman Harry Tow announced that the Board had agreed to hear Hicswa's parents and several other persons in Washington in private proceedings.—Associated Press.

#### RADIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1946.  
STUDIO—"CORN AND HAM" BY SMITH AND GILPIN.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting at a frequency of 540 Kilocycles and from 13.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycle.

13.30 p.m.—Daily Programmes Bum-

mar.

13.34 p.m.—Cab Calloway and His Orchestra.

12.45 p.m.—"Ivor Pyle"—The Singing Sailor—A.N.S.A.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—J.H. Squire's Octet.

1.30 p.m.—"Close Down" with Tito Schipa (Tenor).

6.30 p.m.—Some Light Spanish Music, with Tito Schipa (Tenor).

7.00 p.m.—London Belay News.

7.15 p.m.—"Piano Playtime"—ENSA.

7.30 p.m.—Variety Programme with Elisabeth Bloch, Bing Crosby & Dixie Lee, Jack Hubert and Others.

8.00 p.m.—"Music Time"—P.N.S.A.

8.30 p.m.—Studio—Smith and Gilpin in "Corn and Ham" with Robert Bell at the piano.

9.00 p.m.—London Belay—News.

9.05 p.m.—Music for Dancing.

9.30 p.m.—London Belay—Tommy and the T.I.M.T.

10.00 p.m.—London Theatre Orchestra.

10.05 p.m.—Light Opera Selections.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked B.M.A. are recorded specially for Services Entertainments by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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